Letters from B. F. Butler and Greene C. Bronson

RESOLUTIONS, PROCEEDINGS, Acc., Scc.,

A meeting of abolitionists, Van Burenites, free soilers, and others opposed to the Nebraska bill, was held last ght at the Breadway Tabernacle. There were between to and three thousand persons present, among whom e observed about twenty or thirty ladies. On the wall the passage leading to the building there was a large seter requesting all who attended the meeting to sign a petition against the Nebraska bill, and each person, bece entering, was presented with a ticket which he had return to a man which was stationed at the door.

At the appointed hour, half-past seven, the meeting

ing gentlemen as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

ice Presidents—Goorge Wood, Peter Cooper, Luther dish, Walter R. Jones, Abraham Van Neet, Hon. Og-Hoffman, Robert B Wintsern, William F. Havemeyer, plant & Mangham Van Neet, Hon. Og-Hoffman, Robert B Wintsern, William F. Havemeyer, plant & Kaspp, Joseph P. Simpson, Noes H. Grinsell, Samuel D. Burchard, D.D., Myndort Van Schalek, thi Lawrence, Ernsut Gaylus, Esv. Edw. Y. Highee, D.D., the Cooper, Myndort Van Schalek, thi Lawrence, Ernsut Gaylus, Esv. Edw. Y. Highee, D.D., Gert G. D.D., William E. Whiting, Goneral Jose Aversas, E. L.D., Samuel L. Besch, Charles E. L.D., Samuel L. Besch, Charles E. L.D., Samuel L. Besch, C. Goodhus, P. Peterson, Bay, Johnson, D.D., Kleam Parmley, John Rerty, R. M. Histohid, William K. Stryfe, vid Hanks, John E. Williams, Rev Asa D. Smith, Winter Matter, J. H. Stillman, William Rev Asa D. Smith, Winter M. Stryfe, William C. Bryant, Joseph Hoxie, William S. Woodhull, Lilliam Whitlock, Jr., J. F. Butterworth, E. J. Mallett, Ogamin D. Sillman, Paniel Lord, William K. Hall, A. C. Ogaland, Minthorne Tomphins, Zadock Pratt, Asariah C. aga, Rev E. H. Chapin, D.D., Adam Norrie, S. P. Towns, William C. Bryant, Joseph Hoxie, William E. Dodge, Milliam R. Nelliam, William, K. William, R. Dodge, William, William, R. Vermilye, Hiram Ketcham, Pela Perret, R. N. Havens.
Secretaries-John McMullen, Andrew J. Schultz, Charles Mitterhald, D. Kellner, Felix Forcett, Rev. D. M. Gra. a. Isaac H. Bailey, M. B. Bryant, E. Campdoras, Benj. Lortio, Joseph E. Coffee, John Eddel, D. D. T. Marshall, and Ket che Grogoin Bist of Officers was accepted by the

am Isaac B. Bailey, M. B. Bryant, E. Campaoras, Benj. Curtis, Joseph E. Coffee, John Eadle, D. D. T. Marshall, lenry B. Däwson.

After the foregoing list of officers was accepted by the ing, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Vermilye. The ving call of the meeting was then read, and was re-

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING.

THE NERBASKA PRINTIPY—SHALL THE NORTH SUBMIT?

The citinons of New York, native and adopted, of all serties and creeds—of every profession and tracts—who hold truth, hohor, and freedom, and detest falsehoed and reachery—who feel themselves to be outraged and their suntry diagraced by the recent proceedings in the Sonate, erminating in the passage of the Nebraska bill—who are not imposed to be defrauded of territory which is theirs by comset, nor to yield to slavery soil which our fathers conservated to freedom, will meet at the Broadway Tabernacle at Tuesday evening, the left instant, at 7/2 o'clock, P.M., o express, in such term as the language of honest mortill aford, their indignation against the framers and abetors of the Nebraska cross of the Nebraska at 100 may be easy the people of the Necth by supporting that bill, or more seasily betray them by skulking from a vote.

To hid their respresentatives beware how they openly because they be supposed the first clament of valid eigislation; that he people of the Necth hy supporting that bill, or more seasily betray them by skulking from a vote.

To wars the Scetth, in advance, that the bill, if passed, the wars thus the first clament of valid eigislation; that he people disavor and repudiate the threatened surrender of skeler righted sovereignty; that they do not and will not onsent to the exclusion or degradation of free labor in any verritory next of 55 degrees 50 minutes, and that all who reposes to introduce slaves into Nebraska will attempt the utrage at their own first.

To avow their readiness to meet the issues thus forced up-a she free States in violation of all pledges, compromises CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING.

sclare, with the solemnity becoming a Christian peo-arged with the future of an extended empire, that God gue to maintain our rights, this crime shall not be mmsted—that, despite corruption, brilery and treach-lebrasks, the heart of our continent, shall forever me free.

tter from Benjamin F. Butler was read:

LETTER FROM BENJAMIN P. BUTLER.

New York, March 13, 1854.

GENTIEUR:—A severe attack of inducenza, under which am now suffering, will prevent my speaking at the meeting proposed to be held to-morrow night, in opposition that part of the bill for organizing the Territories of boraska and Kansas, lately passed by the Senate of the nited States, which repeals the 8th section of the Misuri Compromise law of 1820. This timely notice will able you, I trust, to make such other arrangements as y absence may render needful. Allow me to add, that will hold myself in readinass so soon as my strength divoice shall be sufficiently restored to justify it, to nite with my fellow-citizens in any appropriate public monstrance against the meditated iniquity.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't, servant,

B. F. BUTLER.

the only letter read, but as the following doon were sent to the Committee of Arrangements, they certainly to form a part of the proceedings at the

I have just learned that the Evening Post—a paper which I rarely see—has resorted to the trick of publish-ing what I said in 1848 against enacting the Wilmot prothe legislation of Congress, as though it were an opinion against the Nebraska bill. Finding myself in this way misropresented before the public, I will thank you to make known my opinion of the Nebraska bill by publishing the accompanying letters.

March 14, 1854.

GREENE C. BRONSON.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1854.

March 14, 1854.

GREENE C. BRONSON.

Naw York, March 14, 1854.

Unstrumes—I have received your invitation to attend an "Anti-Nebraska Meeting," to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle this evening, and beg leave to answer by enclosing the copy of a letter which I lately addressed to one of the members of Congress from this city. You will see that my views of the pending measure differ very widely from those which you entertain. Allow me to add that the temper of your letter is far from being favorable to that calm and dispassionate consideration which a matter of so much importance to the country ought to receive. Should the same spirit be generally manifested on both aides of the question, the stability of the Union will be brought into great peril.

That feature of the bill which has excited so much feeling is only important by way of asserting a principle, and removing a dangerous element of strife from the holis of Congress; for there is not the slightest reason to believe that slavery will ever be astablished in the newly organized Territories. And even should it go there, it will not add a single one to the number of slaves in the United States, nor tend in any degree to injure their condition. There is, therefore, little cause for so much heat on this subject.

While I would do nothing for the special benefit of a

while I would do nothing for the special benefit of a slippery administration, nor for those politicians at the South who have struck hands with the free soilers of the North, I would still deal justly by all, and stand by the constitution and the country, whatever influence, for good or for evil, it may have upon the men in power. I am, very respectfully, yours, GREENE C. BRONSON.

Mesers. Lucius Robinson, E. H. Ludlow, H. B. Dawson.

New Your, Feb. 21, 184.

Naw Your, Feb. 21, 184.

Drax Six—The Nebraska bill has, as I understand, been no amended that it can neither have the effect of legalizing nor prohibiting slavery in the Perritory, but will leave that question to stand on the constitution and the decision of the people, who are to exercise the powers of government. The bill is based on the republican doctrine that the people should rule, and asserts the great principle of non-intervention by Congress in the local affairs of the States and organized Territories.

The principle of the bill removes the slavery question from Congress, and refers it to the local authorities, where it properly belongs. This is with me the strongest of all the reasons which have been assigned in favor of the measura. The moment Congress shall plainly decisive that it will have nothing to do with the existence or non-existence of slavery in the States and Territories, slavery will cease to be a subject for political action in the free States. Mon there may still talk and write and preach about slavery in them, and so they may about slavery in Brasil, British India, Cuba, and Russis, but that is a very different thing from acting upon the subject, as they now do, through Congress.

In the slave States the question of getting rid of the institution will be agitated sooner or later; and it will be done the more certainly, and with better prospects for the slave because the people of those States will be left to deal with their own affairs as they please, without the political action of outsiders, who have no business to interneddle. The people of the Territories will also discuss the slavery question in framing their institutions, but it is morally certain that there will be no slavery in the stone of the emigrants to the Territory will be from the free States. If, however, the people should decide for slavery, it is their own matter, and they should be allowed to have their own matter, and they should be allowed to have their own matter, and they should be allow

but it is morally certain that there will be no slavery in Nebraska, where neither soil nor climate is adapted to that kind of labor. And, besides, most of the emigrants to the Territory will be from the free States. If, however, the people should decide for slavery, it is their own master, and they should be allowed to have their own may.

I am heartily sick, as every patriot must be, of hearing the sound come up from different sections of the country, of conflicting interests and hostile action and feeling between the free and the slave States. There is no cause for this, save such as has resulted from the action of Congress on the slavery question. The more existence they had no diversity of interest or feeling on the subject. When the constitution was formed, all virtually agreed that each should deal with that matter within its own bcriters as it pleased, and without the interference of others. Half of the States have since got rid of slavery in their own time and way; and nobody complains that they have done so. Surely there is nothing in this to prove a change in the relations of the two sections, or to induce unkind feelings between them. Each has acted as it deemed wissent and best for itself; and with that action others have no rightful concern. The hostile feelings which have been manifested have no foundation in the nature of the case, but have agroung out of the great instance of allowing the slavery question to center Congress. If it had been kept out of that body, neither good pice bad men in the free States would have head any means of a first paper. If it had been kept out of that body, neither good pice bad men in the free States would have head any means of any politically on the subject. They might dispuse

Such are the views of one of your constituents whe has thought a good deal of this matter—who holds no political office, never intends to hold one, and is not conscious of anything to warp his judgment. For uttering such sentiments he will be called a pre-slavery man by the abolitionists; and yot he is as much the friend of the slave as the best of them.

I am, very truly and sinceroly, yours.

Honorable F. B. Curring, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Mr. John A. Kinsu was then introduced to the meeting. He commenced by requesting the indulgence of the suidinese in the remarks which he was about to make upon the subject matter before them. For the third time they had me in that building to express their seatiments in reference to the Nebrasia bill, who so for the protest squainst the provisions of that bill, and to say to their representatives what they had a right to asy.—'I colo well to the business you have in hand—see that you do not give away to slavery that which is dedicated to freedom?—that they had met together. (Applause.) This, therefore, was why they had come together once more to enter a protest against the passage of that—the was going to say—infannous bill. If was a bill traught with every though the that which is dedicated to freedom?—that they had see the constitution under which they lived, were made for freedom and not for slavery. The Missouri compromise was in effect this—That when the great contest of 1820 took place, it was not that there should be a limitation of slavery in the Territory. That was the question then asserted on the past of the North. After the great contest of two years' space, the question settled down in this manicular there should be an admission of the North. After the great contest of two years' space, the question settled down in this manicular there is the provided that the territory which hay beyond it should be dedicated to freedom.—that was the Missouri compromise? It was the sixth article of those articles of compact known as the ordinances of 1787, whereby all the te

was content, so far as he knew. No voice from the South, no voice from the North was heard, and he had yet to learn why it was that that bill had become, so far as the Senate could make it, a part of the legislation of the country. He knew and respected many of the men who helped to carry it into effect, and knew the integrity of their sentiments, for he imputed no wrong to any man; but it passed his comprehension how those men could have risen in their places and defended that bill and voted for it. But they still had one effort to make. It was the appeal which they were to make there that night—it was the protest which they were about to enter against it. He hoped and believed that the expression of opinion from such men as he saw around him there that night, deliberate, calm, yet firm, would have an effect to arrest its passage. Who were they that were there opposing that mighty wrong? Were they not a portion of this great State—were they not the inhabitants of this noble city—were they not the representatives of its worth, its intelligence, its charities, its noblest enterprise? Were they nobody, in the estimation of the people at Washington—did they not contribute to the support of this government—were they not worth being heard, and if heard, to be obeyed upon a question which involved the liberty and freedom of mighty tracts of land in the central portions of this country? It might perhaps be thought at Washington that the would forget it, immersed as they were in business, in those mighty operations which New York was engaged in; but it would prove a mistake. They were part and parcel of this State, and this State in all its relations was like themselven; it was full of enterprise, full of resources, full of intelligence. They were not to be led blindly by any mam—they knew their power and resources, and they knew what was due to themselves. Their legislators, must, then heed what they said, if, as he (the speaker) knew they would incluste. Here in this year of 1854, a Senator from Illinois had introduc

Irish there as well as the Germans. (Laughter, hisses and applause.)

Mr. M. H. GERNREL—Well, then, the Germans, as an amendment.

Mr. ROUBER.—I say —; the Sixth ward.

Mr. GRINKEL.—Well, say the Sixth ward. (Laughter.) All in favor of that motion say "aye." (Loud cries of aye.) Carried. (Hisses.)

Mr. CURTE NOTES then came forward and said, that had he consulted his own convenience and the state of his health, he would not have come forward there that night. However, he would offer a few observations in aid of the cause in which they were engaged. There was no mistaking the tone and temper of that meeting; it was a meeting decidedly and exclusively in favor of the great principles of freedom, (confusion, caused by numbers of the audience going out of the house,) upon which, Mr. N. continued—The Constitution was framed. The insidious bill of Mr. Douglas proposed to devote four times the extent of territory that was contained in the State of New York, to slavery. We had been told over and over again that the North had never been true to itself on this question. They were assembled there, however, for the purpose of showing to the men of the North who were their representatives in Congress, that if they be not true to the interests of the North now, and of civil freedom now, the waters of political oblivion would cover them forever. (Applause.) You are all aware (said Mr. N.) of the epithet that was applied to those men from the North of 1820, who voted for slavery to enter Missouri; that they were charged with being traitors not only to the well-being of the country, but of their countrymen and of mankind. And it is a little remarkable that this proposition does not come plainly and directly from the South, but that it comes from the North, and to be stated him—traitorous to the State which adopted and promoted him, and it is false to all the sentiments of the North, and to the feelings which rise in relively too inadequate. One of the grounds on which this bill was defended was that it gave the people of the Te to the extension of shaver. The state, have somewhat the fire of the state of the s

you came from?" (Hisses and confusion.)

Mr. KAUTMANN—It is because neither you nor I could that I left it. (Prolonged applause.) As I said before, all the Germans are opposed to this measure, otherwise they must be a corrupt clique; they must be office holders or office seckers. All those men who are not paid by any party must be against this measure. I have read this bill two or three times, and I find, in my opinion, that this agitation has been entirely uncalled for. I think that the people of the South are entirely satisfied with the Missouri compromise, and do not want it to be repealed. It is for us of the northern part of the country, to determine upon the rejection or adoption of this principle. I think the time has come when slavery should be finited. (Applause.) I know that it cannot be abolished at once; but I think that the spirit of the times will not allow that alsvery should be extended in the United States. (Applause.) I shall not trespass on your time any longer. Let me say in conclusion, that all of those men who call themselves freemen should be against the Nebraska-Kansas bill, especially the adopted citizens—they must be against it—they have the most interest in it, because they come here hinking to make those vast Territories their homes, and support themselves and their families by their own free labor. Therefore, they must be against it. Because slavery runs there, and slave convers rule there, they cannot go the Territories to make their homes. In conclusion, I assure you that the Germans of this city have well understood what this bill means. It may have been said that they did not understand whether it was about the Maine Liquor Law, or Nebraska and Kansas bill, and they unanimously expressed themselves against the measure. (Applause.)

A CHIZEN—I want to ask a question, Mr. Grinnell—(addressing Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, who was sented on the platform.)

A GERTIEMA, on the floor of the house (addressing Mr. Kaufmann)—We ought to have a few more foreigners to come and talk to American au

TELEGRAPHIC. LETTER FROM JUDGE BEONSON ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION—DECLARATION OF THE WRITER IN FA-VOR OF JUDGE DOUGLAS'S BILL.

QUESTION—DECLARATION OF THE WRITER IN FAVOR OF JUDGE DOUGLAS'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1854.

As the Evening Post and other free soil papers have charged Judge Bronson with being opposed to the Nebraska bill, we have procured a copy of the following letter from Hon. S. A. Douglas, which shows how much truth there is in the statement of the soft shell organ.

New York, Feb. 8, 1854.

Dear Str.—Allow me to say that I have read with great satisfaction your very able speech on the Nebraska bill now pending before the Senate, and I should have said as much some days since if my engagements had not prevented. You have placed the measure on the broad and asfe foundation of excluding the slavery questions from Congress, by referring it, as well as other questions of self-government, to the decision of the people of the Territory. This fully accords with the spirit of our institutions. If Congress had never attempted to legislate concerning the domestic policy of the States and Territories, we should have escaped the slavery questions from the threatened the stability of the Union. The sconer we retrace our steps and allow other people to manage their own affairs, the better it were for the country; at least, such is my opinion.

While I fully approve the great principle which you advocated, there was one point on which I feared the bill, which I have not seen in its present form, failed to carry out your views. I thought an unqualified repeal of the Missouri act of 1830 might have the effect of reviving the law applicable to the territory when we acquired it from France; and thus Nebraska might be made slave territory by the action of Cougress, instead of leaving the question open and allowing the people of Nebraska to make their own laws on that subject, as well as on all other subjects. But the amendment which cannot be successfully impeached, though it may be assailed by those who feel themselves bound in conscience to keep the slaver question in motion.

There has been some diversity of opinion about the ex-

democrat, that the measure ought to be adopted. We shall have alavery agitation until that is done. But when Congress shall fully assert that great principle of non-intervention in the local affairs of the States and Territories, the people will be satisfied, agitators will lose their occupation, and new strength will be imparted to the pillars of the Union. Such are my views in few words, and without troubling you further, I am, very truly and sincerely, yours, GREENE C. BRONSON.

To Hox. S. A. DOUGLAS.

truly and sincerely, yours,

To Hox. S. A. DOUGLAS.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

A large anti-Nebraska meeting was held this evening in this city, Mayor Gilpin presiding. Speeches were delivered by Judge Kelly, Gen. Hubbell, and others.

Mayor Gilpin presiding. Speeches were delivered by Judge Kelly, Gen. Hubbell, and others.

Mayor Gilpin presiding. Speeches were delivered by Judge Kelly, Gen. Hubbell, and others.

Mayor Gilpin was assisted by upwards of one hundred vice Presidents from all parties, selected as active and distinguished citizens favorable to the compromises of 1850.

Judge Kelly read the resolutions in the absence of John M. Read, the chairman of the Committee on resolutions, who was detained in New York by the sickness of a relative.

The resolutions declare the Missouri Compromise a ascred compact between the North and South, and deprecate the passage of the Nebraska bill as a violation thereof, and authorize the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania, representing the sentiments of the Commonwealth on the subject.

The resolutions were advocated by Judge Kelly in an impressive speech.

JACO BROOM, formerly a native American candidate for President, seconded them.

A German translation of the resolutions was read by Dr. Seidensticker, the German patriot.

EDWARD JOY MOREIS, late United States Charge to Naples, delivered a long and eloquent speech, eliciting much applause.

CHALEM GOEFF, followed in German, and was received with great cheering by his countrymen.

The meeting then adjoursed.

The nettye Americans and Germans were strongly represented.

The CHIO SENATE AND THE NEBBASKA BILL.

CHAUNNAT. March 14, 1854.

THE ORIO SENATE AND THE NEBRASEA BILL.

CINCINNATI, March 14, 1854.

A resolution against the Nebrasea bill was laid on the table by the Senate of this State, this afternoon, by a vote of 17 to 10.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AGAIN HUNG IN EFFIGY.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 14, 1854.

Am effigy of Senator Douglas was found hanging on a tree in Islington street, in this town, early this morning.

HARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

MANES. LEAVES FOR DATE.

Washington Southampton. New York Mar 1
City of Glasgow Liverpool. Philadelphis Mar 1
Arabia Liverpool New York Mar 8
Andes. Liverpool New York Mar 8
Andes. Boston Liverpool Mar 15
Atlantic. New York Liverpool Mar 16
Glasgow New York Glasgow Mar 18
Star of the West New York San Juan Mar 20
Asia. New York Aspinwall Mar 20
Asia. New York Bremen Mar 25
City of Glasgow Philadelphia Liverpool Mar 26
North Star New York Aspinwall Apl 5
Curlew New York Aspinwall Apl 5
Curlew New York Bremen Mar 26
North Star New York Aspinwall Apl 5
Curlew New York Bremen Mar 26 SUN RISES 6 12 MOON RISES 7 16
SUN RISES 6 06 J HIGH WATER 9 44

Port of New York, March 14, 1854.

CLEARED.
Steamship Reancke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c. Ludian & Plea-

Steamhlip Reancke, Skinner, Noriolk, &c., Ludian & Pleaannis.
Ship Cornellus Grinnell, Fletcher, Liverpool, Grinnell,
Minturn & Co.
Rhip Heund, Spicer, Trinidad, Cuba, W F Schmidt.
Ship Alexander Edmond (Br), Stewart, St John, NB, Barelny & Livingston.
Ship Panama, Raven, Sagua Is Grande, F G Schumburg.
Ship Wm Sprague, Chase, New Orleans.
Bark John Gaszie, Howes, Honoluin, Newbold & DeGroot.
Bark John Benson, Burnister, Havana, Sturges & Co.
Berk George Thomas, Amesbury, Clenfusgos, Nesmith &
Sons.

Bark George Thomas, Amesbury, Cienfusgos, Nesmith & Sons.
Bark Mayflower, Rogers, Apalachicola, E D Huelbut & Co.
Bark Arthur, Wyman, Bridgeport, Snow & Burges.
Brig Uranue, Church, San Junn, Dole & Co.
Brig Kate Foster, Kiliman, Makanuas, M Elehavera.
Brig Lucy Atwood, Atwood, Cardenas, R P Buck & Co.
Brig Leni, Seoman, Bormuda, W H Smith,
Brig Eliza Jane, Blakcoman, Franklin, Fock & Lyman.
Brig Protection, Harvey, Savannah, Yan Bryunt & Slaght.
Schr Henry Nason, Mulian, Cadis, John Norton Jr.,
Schr Eliza Ann. Richardson, Ponse, FR. C & J Peters,
Sehr Eliza Ann. Richardson, Fonse, FR. C & J Peters,
Sehr Sfrayel, Stevens, Porto Rivo, Brett, Son & Co.
Schr Wintermorch, Morrow, Makanuas, master.
Sehr Affaretta, Platt, Franklin, R P Buck & Co.
Schr Hudson, Warran, Jacksonville, J C Royt,

Steamship Co.

ARRIVED.

Steamship George Lew, McGowan, Aspinwall, March 5, to Mo Deberts. Feb 22, at 8 AM, int 37 40 K, lon 74 20 W, massed waveled of school 18 Fowell, of Brooklyn, decks sweep, full conventions and spars gone, except between, full conventions and spars gone, except between, full conventions and sparsed on the state of the

Bark Lyra, Bennis, Havana, March 4, with sugar and molasses, to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Eolo (Neap), Scalla, Falesmo, 5i days, with fruit, &c. to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Flying Cloud, Smith, Ciudad, Bolivar, 21 days, and 13 days from the Bar, with hides, &c. to Harbeck & Co. On the outward passage Bes 50, lat 38 55, lon 72 42, in a gale fell in with the wreck of brig Sarah Nash, of New York (before reported missing), from Georgetown, SC, with ship timber, for New Bedford, both masts gone, deck ripped up, and the sea making a complete breach over her: was holwn off the ceast three times; sent our boat, and succeeded in taking off safely Capt Geo C Gibbs, two mates, and four seamen, and brought them to this port. March II, in the north edge of the Gulf Stream, passed several bales of cotton and sticks of timber, and other wrecked material; 12th, lat 37 03, lon 74 12, passed a ship? I ower mast, with riging and heal of topmast attached, mast head painted black, appeared to have been out of the control of t

BELIOW.

Schr Marcis Farrow (of Rockland), Spear, from Mayagues, PR, 11 days, with sugar and molasses, to order.
One ship and one brig, unknown.

SAILED.

Steamships Nashville, Southampton and Havre; Roanoke, Norfolk, &c.

Wind at sunrise, ENE; meridian, NE; sunset, NE by E.

[By Sandy Hook Pringing Trinenark.]

The Hightands, March 14—Sundews.

Three brigs of the Righlands bound in—no signals. Wind
SE, and light. Weather hasy.

the captain.

Steamship Pioneer, which was wrecked on the coast California last year, and purchased by Capt Waterman at taken to San Francisco, has been relitted as a clipper sh of 2700 tons, and was to sail from that port 17th ult, for Yerk via Chincha Islands.

Tolographic Harine Reports.

BOSTON, March 14—Arr bark Anonime, Palesmo; heige Martha Washington, China, and Young Amerida, do: J K Clayton, Guayann; Kermistan, Port an Princ; H A Gould, Trinidad; schrs H Alfred, Jacksenville; Howard, B A Appleton, and B Gilman, Nyork.

Cld steamship Andes, ldverpool.

Hart (Br), Boston.

By Caorx—In port Feb 24, brig Elmira (of Bangor), Potter,
for London, idg; the only Am vessel.

SAVARILLA—In port Feb 25, barks Velocity, Morrell, hence
for Carthagens and Chagres; Rections, Crowell, do for Sar
thagens, to lond for NYOR; solv Olive Branch, for NYork

and Nebraska, Candia Islay Dec 13; China, Ma Foote, NOrleans, Cld BOOTHOU, Berink Lenders, Development of the property of the pr